# The Future of Outcomes Measurement: Item Banking, Tailored Short-Forms, and Computerized-Adaptive Assessment

David Cella
Richard Gershon
Jin Shei Lai
Michael Bass

Center on Outcomes, Research & Education (CORE) Evanston Northwestern Healthcare and Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

#### **Current Status: Fixed Instruments**

- One instrument fits all?
- 30-50 questions
- All diseases use the same instrument (generic), or Each disease uses a different instrument (targeted)
- Coarse measure of all concepts

.....Can item banks help?



### Why Common Instruments (Item Banks)?

- Results comparable across studies
- Multiple brief-yet-accurate assessment options
- Common instruments may promote common language

#### .....But:

Will common instruments stifle new approaches?



#### **Outline**

- 1. What Are Item Banks
- 2. Creating an Item Bank
- 3. Test Administration Options
- 4. Demonstrations of Working CAT
- 5. Examples From Others
- 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future

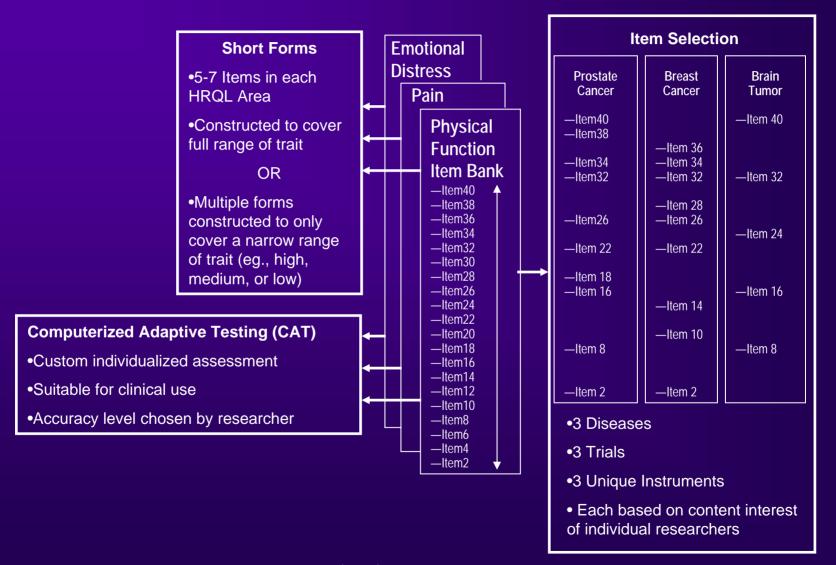


#### 1. What Are Item Banks

- Beyond "item pools"
- Items calibrated on a defined construct
- Require (and may promote) common language
- Enable customized short forms
- Enable Computerized Adaptive Testing (CAT)



#### **Uses for Item Banks**

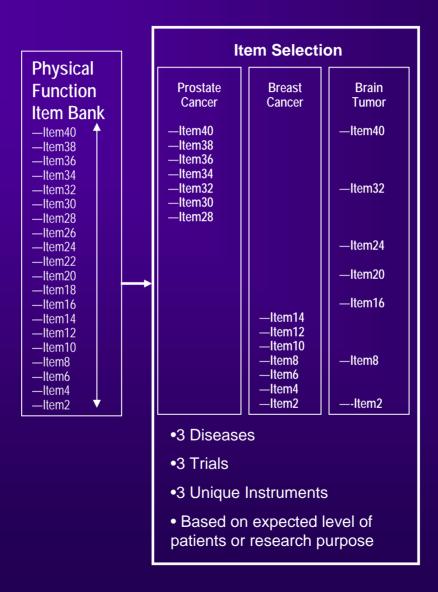


#### **Short Form**

- 5-7 Items in each HRQL Area
- Constructed to cover full range of trait
   OR
- Multiple forms constructed to only cover a narrow range of trait (e.g., high, medium, or low)



### Custom Instruments (multiple short forms)





# **Computerized Adaptive Testing (CAT)**

- Custom individualized assessment
- Suitable for clinical use
- Accuracy level chosen by researcher



# In Summary, Calibrated Item Banks Can be Used to:

- Create a standard static instrument
- Construct short forms
- Enable CAT
- Select items based on unique content interests and formulate custom short-form or full-length instruments



- 1. What Are Item Banks
- 2. Creating an Item Bank
- 3. Test Administration Options
- 4. Demonstrations of Working CAT
- 5. Examples from Others
- 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future



# 2. Creating an Item Bank

- Identify appropriate domains
- Assess pre-existing items and data sources (if any)
- Acquire, write, field test and analyze items
- Establish an operational Item Bank
- Implement CAT and short forms

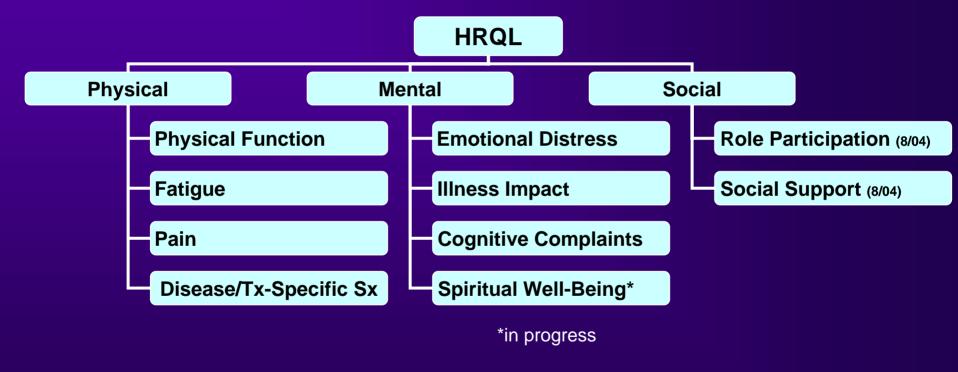


# **Identify Appropriate Domains**

- Literature Review
- Clinical input
  - Clinicians
  - Patients



#### WHO Based Model Guides Item Bank Development





# **Assess Pre-existing Items and Available Data Sources**

- Identify common items and rating scales
- Data analysis
  - Examine dimensionality
  - Examine item fit
  - Calibrate items on the continuum
- Examine construct deficiency
  - Statistical deficiency (gaps)
  - Clinical deficiency (gaps)



# Acquire, Write, Field Test and Analyze Items

- Acquire and write new items (content validity)
- Field testing
  - CBT programming
  - Data collection
- Data analysis
  - Examine dimensionality
  - Examine Item Fit
  - Calibrate items on the continuum
- Evaluate item parameter equivalence across sub-groups



# Establish an Operational Item Bank

- Psychometric results
- Clinical input

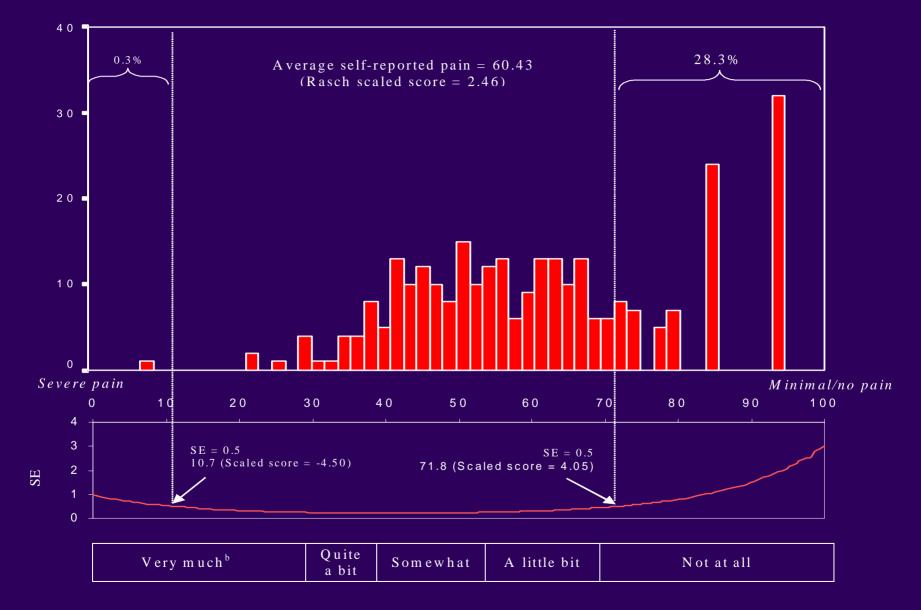


### **Implement CAT and Short Forms**

- Implement CAT
  - Establish parameters
  - Simulate across the continuum
  - Pilot test in clinical practice
- Create short forms
  - Test in target population(s)

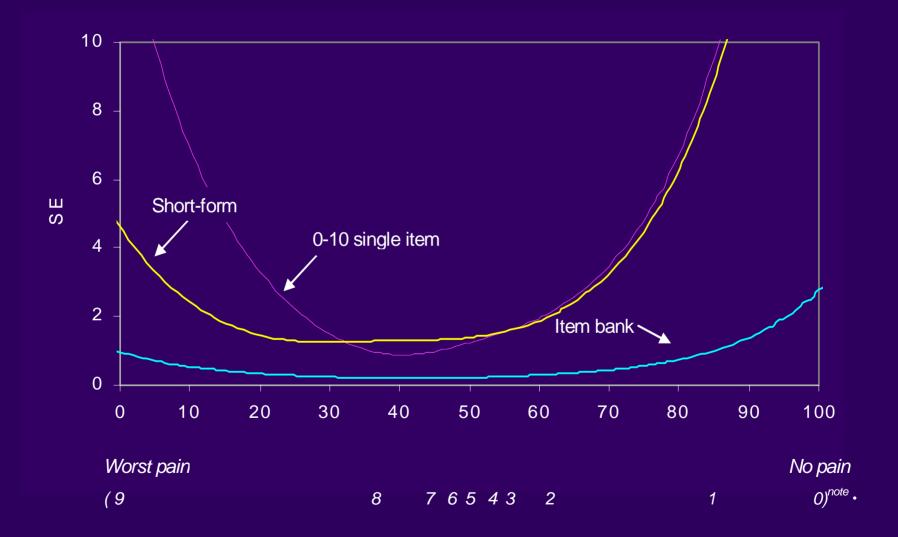


#### **Bank Precision Level along the Pain Scores Distribution**



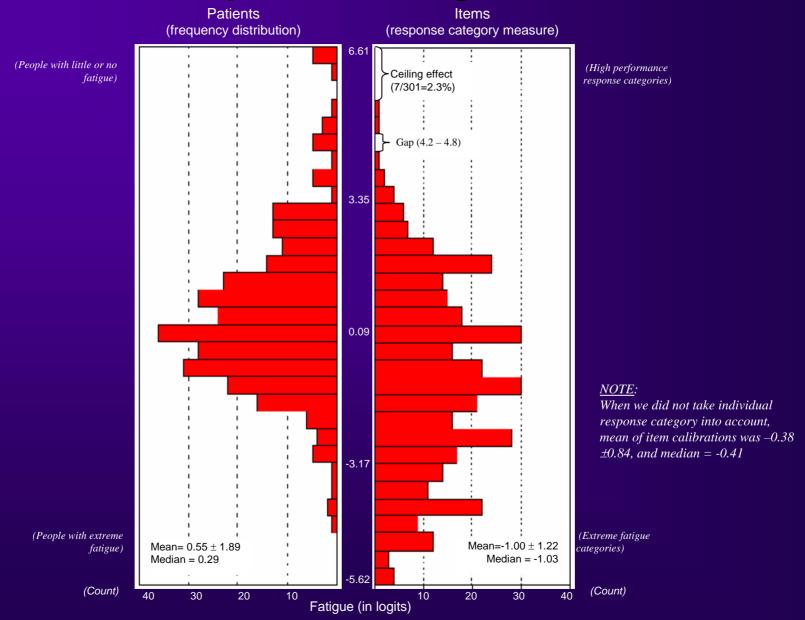


# Comparing Precision of Item Bank, Short-form and 0-10 Numeric Rating Scale





#### **Proficiency\* of the Fatigue Item Bank**

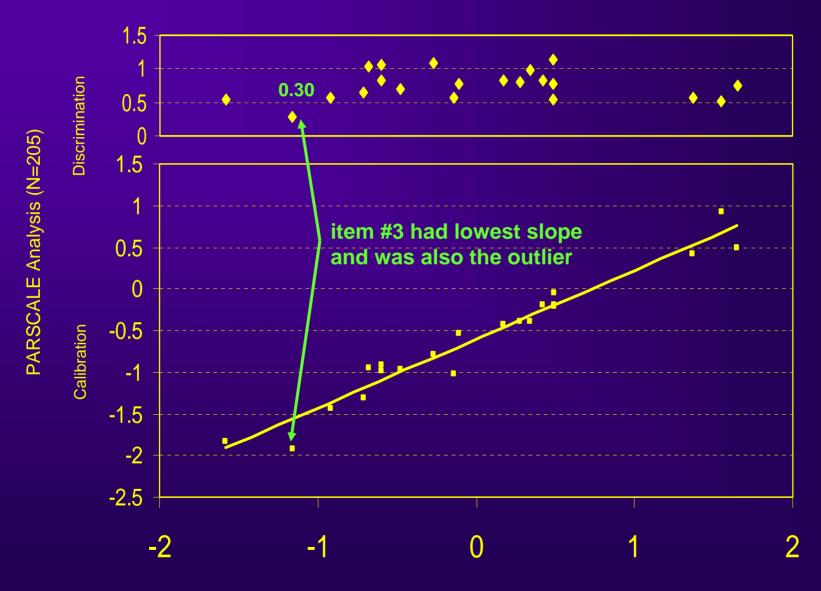


# Typical Analysis Preparing a Bank

- Dimensionality
  - Factor Analysis & Item-total correlation
    - Positive and Negative Illness Impact are separate factors
  - IRT analysis ("positive" II bank)
    - 21 items were retained via results of 1) item-total correlation and repeated Rasch analyses.
    - Items are also analyzed using PARSCALE.



#### Rasch (WINSTEPS) versus 2-PL (PARSCALE)



Rasch Analysis (N=205)



Rasch	Rasch	Rasch	2-PL	2-PL	
Location	MnSq	ptbis	slope	location	Tend to endorse 'not at all'
1.65	1.02	0.73	0.75	0.49	Because of my illness, I developed new interests
1.55	1.24	0.67	0.51	0.92	Because of my illness, I am pursuing new interests
1.37	0.99	0.74	0.56	0.43	Because of my illness, I established a new path for my life
0.49	1.21	0.61	0.55	-0.05	Because of my illness, I learned to ask others for help
0.49	0.77	0.75	1.14	-0.2	Because of my illness, I am more open to new ideas
0.49	0.88	0.71	0.78	-0.21	Because of my illness, I learned not to let hassles bother me the way they used to
0.42	0.97	0.74	0.83	-0.19	Because of my illness, I am more comfortable with who I am
0.34	0.92	0.77	0.99	-0.39	Because of my illness, my life is more meaningful
0.28	0.83	0.73	0.79	-0.38	Because of my illness, I learned to deal better with uncertainty
0.17	0.92	0.7	0.83	-0.44	Because of my illness, I am more willing to express my emotions
-0.11	1.03	0.66	0.78	-0.54	Because of my illness, I take fewer things for granted
-0.14	1.08	0.62	0.58	-1.02	Because of my illness, I am more able to accept the way things work out
-0.27	0.99	0.71	1.09	-0.78	Because of my illness, I discovered that I'm stronger than I thought I was
-0.48	1.05	0.67	0.7	-0.97	Because of my illness, relationships have become more meaningful
-0.6	0.84	0.67	1.05	-0.91	Because of my illness, I have more compassion for others
-0.6	0.84	0.73	0.82	-0.99	My illness has given me a greater appreciation for life
-0.68	0.86	0.68	1.04	-0.96	Because of my illness, I am able to appreciate each day more fully
-0.71	1.14	0.63	0.65	-1.31	My illness has helped me see what is really important in life
-0.92	1.27	0.56	0.56	-1.44	Because of my illness, I have learned to appreciate my physical health
-1.16	1.36	0.47	0.3	-1.92	Because of my illness, I know I can handle difficult times
-1.58	1.19	0.53	0.54	-1.83	Because of my illness, I know who I can count on in times of trouble
					Tend to endorse

Corr <sub>(MnSq, slope)</sub> = -0.84



'Very Much'

- 1. What Are Item Banks
- 2. Creating an Item Bank
- 3. Test Administration Options
- 4. Demonstrations of Working CAT
- 5. Examples from Others
- 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future



### 3. Test Administration Options

- Web
- Laptop
- PDAs
- Interactive Voice Response (IVR)
- Paper and Pencil

. . .and their implications for clinical adoption



# **A Comparison of Survey Modalities**

	Web	Laptop	PDA	IVR	P & P
Immediate Feedback	*	*	*	*	
Individualized Assessment	*	*	*	*	
Access anytime	*		*	*	
Cost	?	?	?	?	?



# P&P versus PDA (Walter et al)

Be	Berlin Mood Adjective Checklist						
staff	paper pencil 30 items	PDA 30 items					
preparation time	60 s	20 s	- 40 s				
data entry	120 s	<1s	- 120 s				
data bank organization & patient report	90 s	20 s	- 70s				
			- 230 s				

#### Savings: one working day per 100 questionnaires

Comparison of paper and pencil assessment with PDA based assessment. Calculation ist based on 400 questionnaires per month and 8 questionnaires per patient at a particular time.



- 1. What Are Item Banks
- 2. Creating an Item Bank
- 3. Test Administration Options
- 4. Demonstrations of Working CAT
- 5. Examples from Others
- 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future

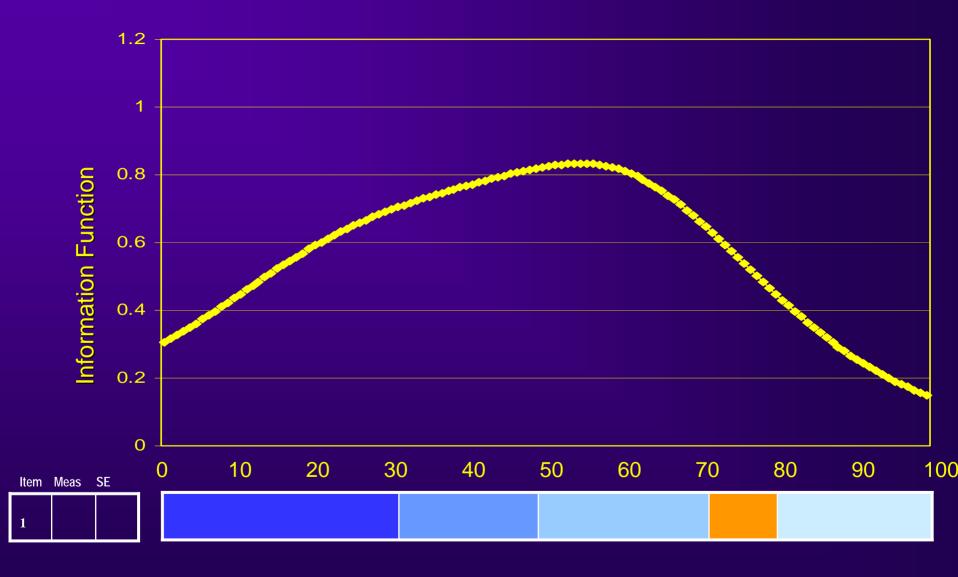


# 4. Demonstrations of working CAT

- Simulated patient
- Fatigue CAT IVR demonstration



#### Simulation: GP1 – I have a lack of energy



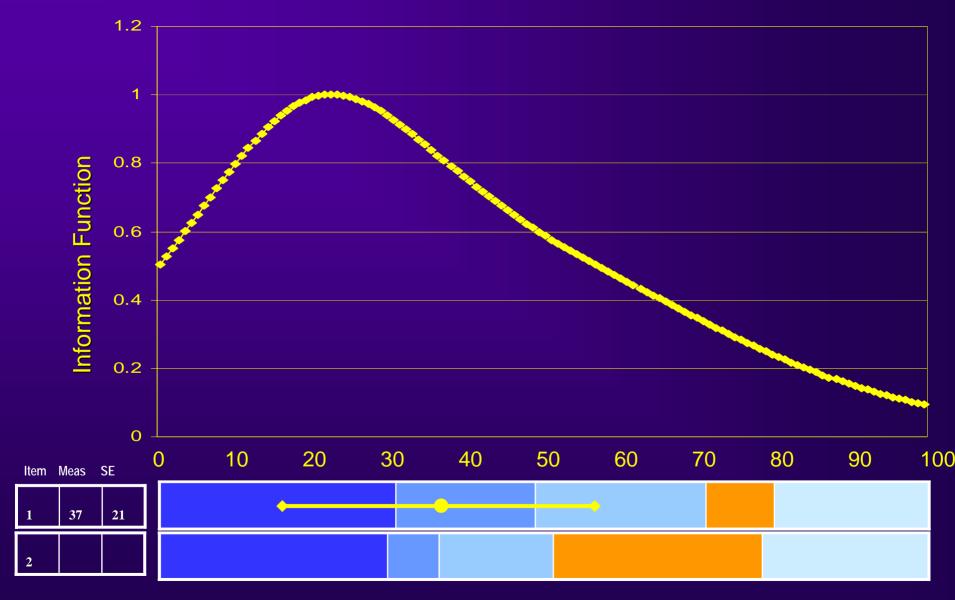


#### Simulation: GP1 – I have a lack of energy



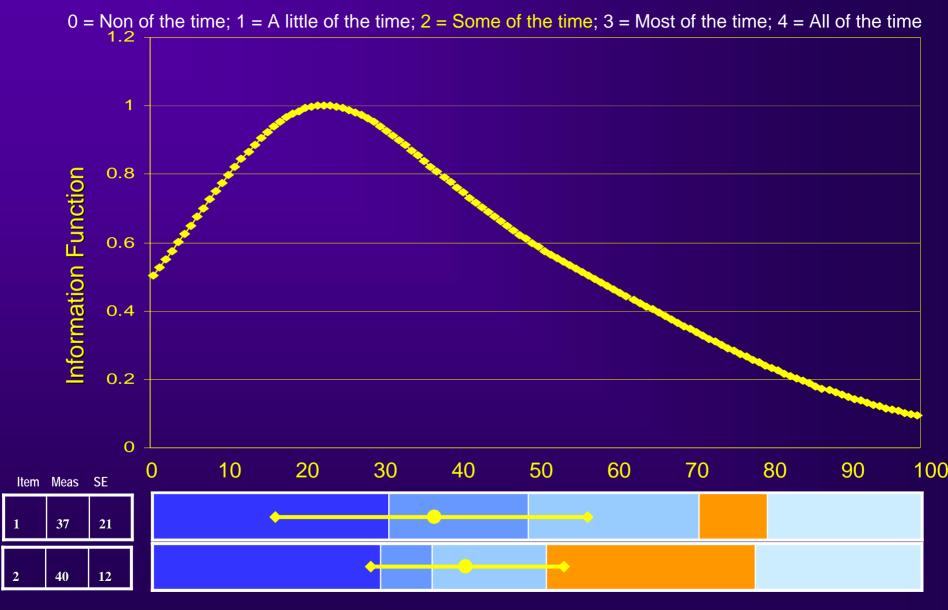


#### Simulation: F65 - I have had enough energy to enjoy life.



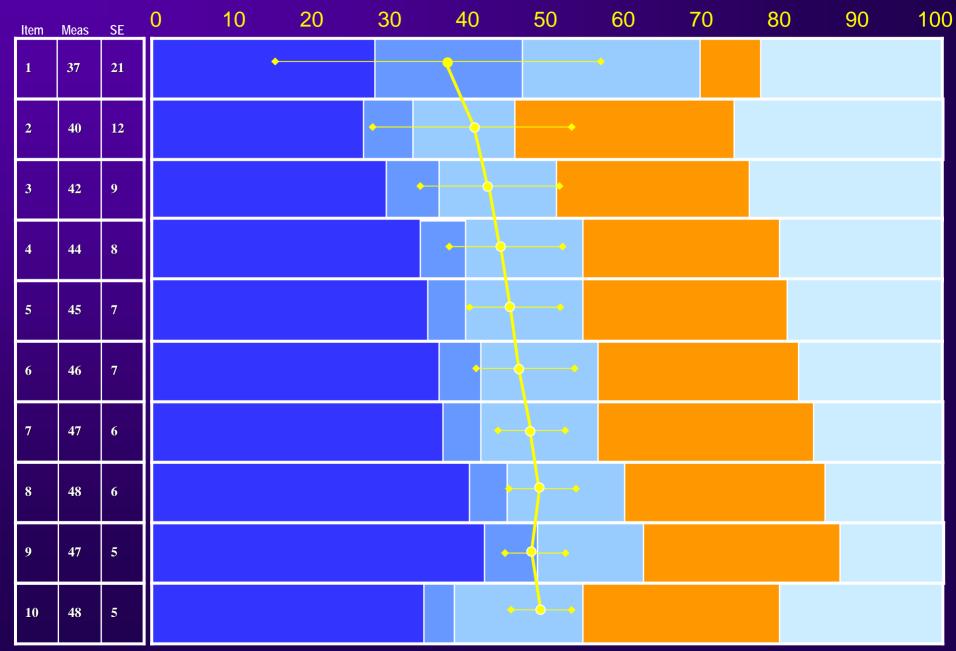


#### Simulation: F65 - I have had enough energy to enjoy life.

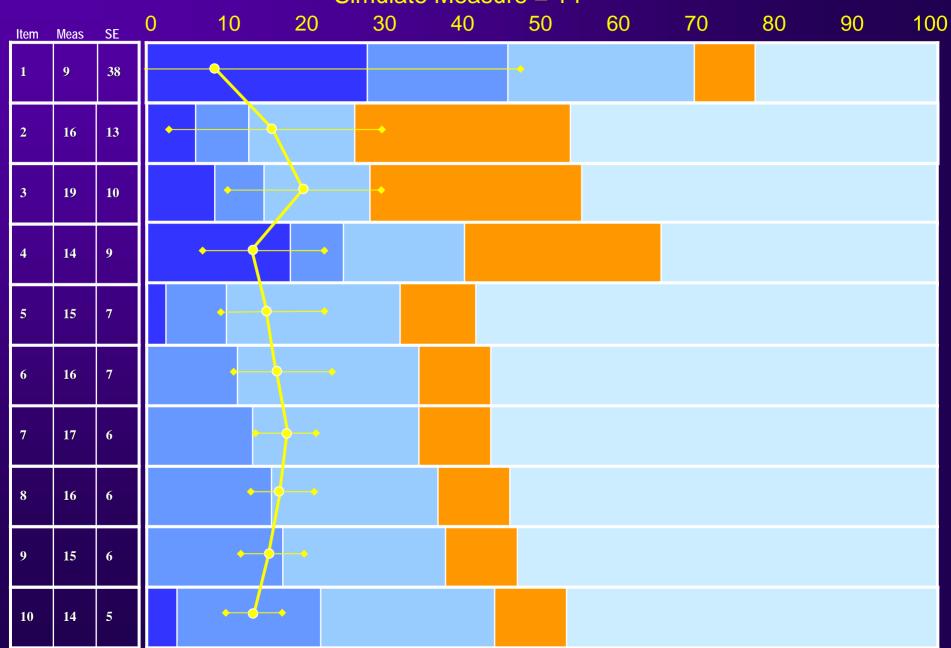




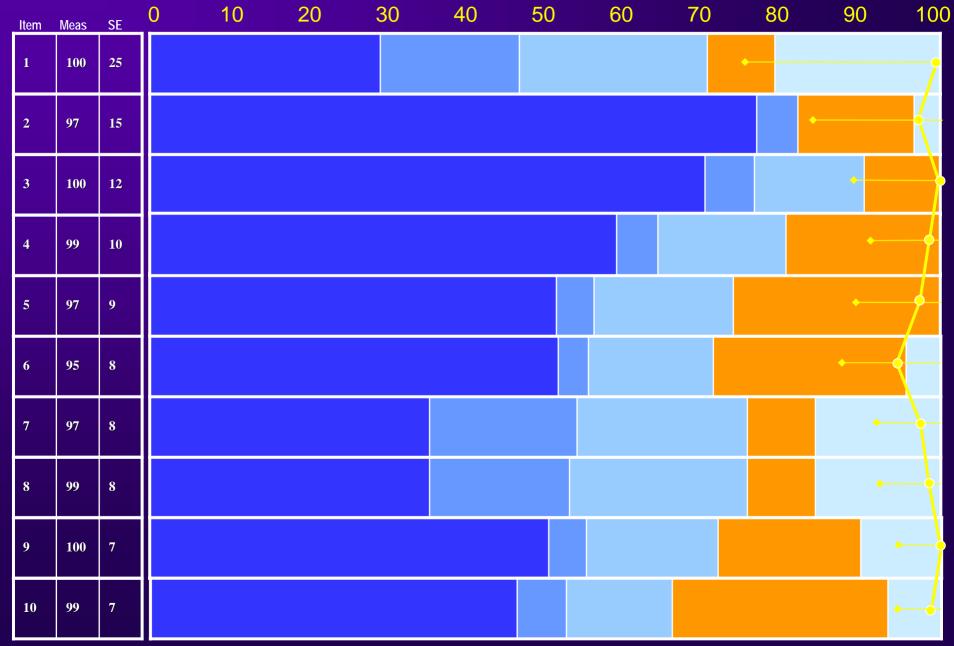
Simulate Measure = 48



Simulate Measure = 14



#### Simulate Measure = 99



# Fatigue CAT IVR Demonstration (Actual Patient)





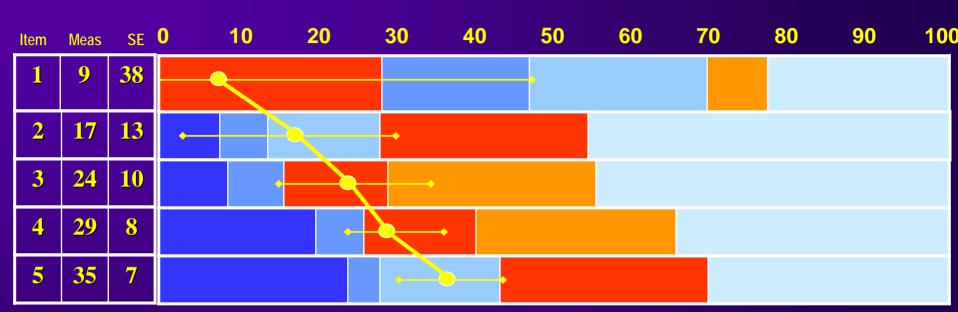
### **User Experience**

```
C:\IVR\bin>CAT_IVR
Initializing line: 0
Initializing line: 1

Type 'quit' to end program.
```



#### IVR - 5 Item Measure = 35



#### Question

- 1. I have a lack of energy.
- 2. I have had enough energy to eat.
- 3. I have had enough energy to take a bath or shower.
- 4. I have had enough energy to read.
- 5. I have had enough energy to leave the house.

#### Response

Very much

Most of the time

Some of the time

Some of the time

Most of the time

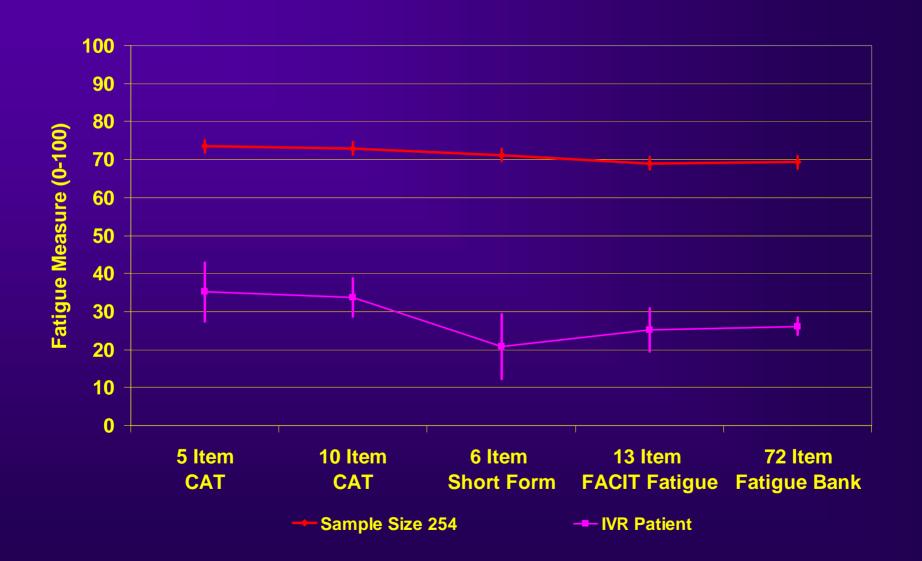


## **Fatigue Results**

	5 Item CAT	10 Item CAT	6 Item Short Form	13 Item FACIT Fatigue	72 Item Fatigue Bank
Sample Average (n=254)	73.46	72.93	71.15	69.02	69.28
Standard Error of Mean	1.62	1.60	1.64	1.63	1.60
IVR Patient	35.14	33.70	20.77	25.23	26.07
Standard Error	7.70	5.12	8.62	5.69	2.28

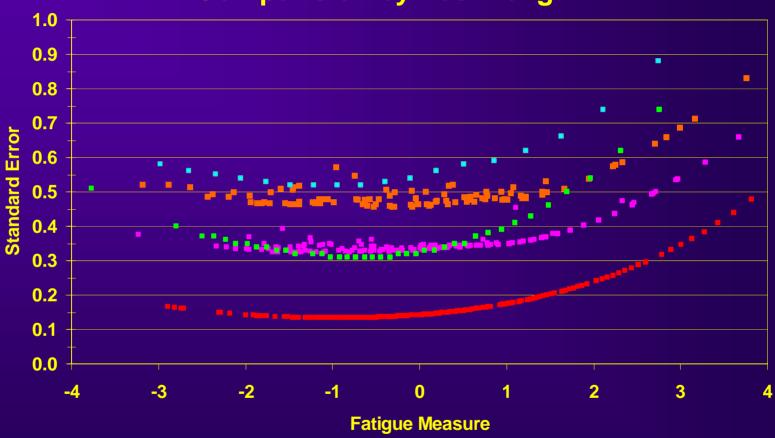


## Patient Estimate of Fatigue Scale





## Fatigue Measure and Standard Error Comparision by Test Length



■ 5 Item CAT ■ 10 Item CAT ■ 72 Item Bank ■ 6 Item SF ■ 13 Item Scale



- 1. What Are Item Banks
- 2. Creating an Item Bank
- 3. Test Administration Options
- 4. Demonstrations of Working CAT
- 5. Examples from Others
- 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future



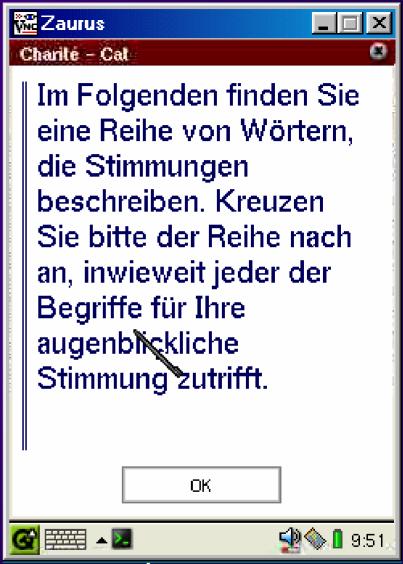
#### Rose, Walter et al PDA Example



## **CAT-Engine**

Computation of latent trait item selection

Server



#### Frontend



## **CAT PDA Demonstration**





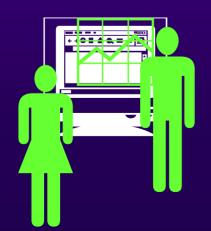
#### **Workflow of PDA Based Assessment**



**PDA** Assessment



data transfer to main system (cable or WLAN)



discuss results with psychologist or physician



#### **ASSIST: Touch Screens at the Clinic**

#### Used in clinical trials

- Large, colorful touch-screens at study site

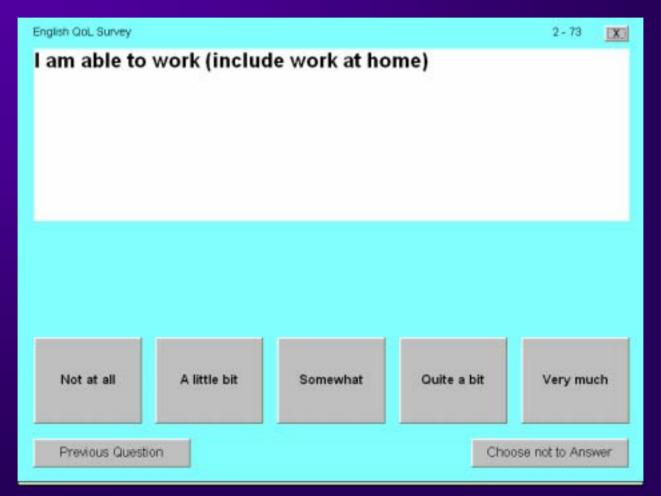
 No special telecommunications arrangements necessary



- Support and deployment for many sites, many countries
- Validated (21 CFR Part 11compliance) for FDA submission
- High satisfaction ratings from site staff and patients



## **Typical Touch-Screen Question**







- 1. What Are Item Banks
- 2. Creating an Item Bank
- 3. Test Administration Options
- 4. Demonstrations of Working CAT
- 5. Examples from Others
- 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future



# 6. Potential Cooperative Arrangements for the Future

Thoughts on . . .

- A centralized bank repository
- How a public-private partnership might look

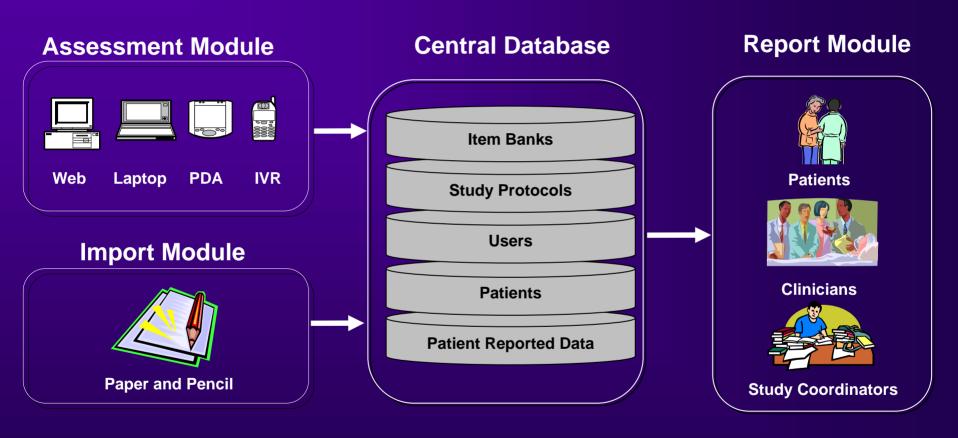


### **National Item Banks are Coming?**

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)
- NIH Roadmap: Patient Reported Outcome Measurement Information System (PROMIS)



## **CORE Data Repository**





#### **How A Public-Private Partnership Might Look**

- Who updates the PROMIS banks? Who pays for them?
- Non-profit licensing center or "delivery" company
  - Partnership with NIH
  - One or many centers
  - Nominal unit cost to support maintenance
  - Critical question: Does it have R&D staff, or depend upon NIHfunded continuation through R-01 pool, PAs, RFAs, etc?
- License to a for-profit test center with distribution rights
  - Use existing national sales network
  - Return to question: Who updates the banks?
- NIH Office of PRO Measurement?

